

The Coleman Journal

Most Effective Advertising Medium reaching the People of Town and District. The Journal goes into the Homes.

VOLUME 20, No. 19

THE JOURNAL, COLEMAN, ALBERTA

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1941.

\$2.00 Per Year; Single Copy 5c.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Subscription notices were sent out this week to all subscribers in arrears. It would be appreciated if persons receiving these notices would make it a point to pay the amount due.

East Coleman Given Light Rate Reduction

Reduced From 10c to 9c;
Meter Rental Abolished;
To Have Street Lighting.

Light consumers of East Coleman and Blairmore Road met in the Polish hall on Sunday afternoon to hear the report of the committee which had interviewed International Coal & Coke Co. in regards to seeking a reduction in light rates.

E. Charla was chairman and Frank Barrington secretary. Other members of the committee included Wm. Ferby, Robt. Graham and J. Cassidy.

The committee stated that an agreement had been reached with the company on the following clauses: That the 25c monthly meter rental would be abolished. In lieu of payment on the meter it was suggested that each light consumer continue payment of the 25c per month and receive in return a street lighting system. It was stated that between 35 to 40 lights would be installed. That the 10c K.W.H. rate be reduced to 9c commencing September 1, 1941. This rate to remain in effect two years and four months until December 31, 1943. On January 1, 1944 the 9c rate would be reduced to 8c. This rate would remain in effect two years at least. The power rate would be set at 3 1/2c per K.W.H.

The meeting agreed to adopt all the clauses contained in the agreement and authorized the committee to sign the new contract.

Friday's Rain Caused Damage

Friday's heavy rain and hail storm caused considerable damage to property in various parts of town. The drainage system was unable to handle the heavy down-pour and as a result water was seen in many places to backup and overflow on the main streets.

Employees of the Grand Union were seen following the downpour carrying picks and shovels endeavoring to dig drains to take the water away from the back of the hotel. Two truck loads of mud were taken from the drainage system in front of the United church. The water on Second street east ran down the grade in front of the Kinnear residence and flooded the basement. A window in the same residence was blown in and some damage was caused by rain.

At the bluff leading to Blairmore Road mud was brought down from the hill and the town truck had to be used to take it away.

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH COLEMAN

Sunday, August 24th
Minister: J. E. Kirk
11:00 a.m.—Morning Worship.
On account of the Provincial Proclamation forbidding children to gather at any public meeting places there will be no Sunday School till a ban is lifted.

"We give you a cordial invitation to attend the morning service."

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

August 12, 1941

To Local Boards of Health:

At a meeting of the Provincial Board of Health held on the above date, at which all members were present, it was decided to issue the following order:

"WHEREAS cases of Poliomyelitis are being reported from widely separated points in the province, and

"WHEREAS, under Regulation 72 under the Public Health Act, the Provincial Board, in order to reduce the tendency of any disease to spread, may issue orders requiring the closing of specified public buildings,

"NOW THEREFORE, the Provincial Board hereby orders that any or every church, school, theatre, picture show, pool room, dance hall, public swimming pool or wading pool, public playgrounds or any other place of public assembly be closed to all children 17 years of age and under, until further notice terminating this order is announced.

"Owners of the above mentioned places are hereby made responsible to see that the requirements of this order are strictly observed."

The Provincial Board of Health.

This Notice is Inserted by

THE TOWN OF COLEMAN BOARD OF HEALTH

Cole's Theatres Close Down For Indefinite Period

Federal Tax And Provincial Ban On Children's Attendance Given As Causes

Pass theatre patrons heard with regret the announcement this week by Wm. Cole that he was closing the Pass theatres for an indefinite period. Theatres at Blairmore and Bellevue closed down following Monday evening's performances. The Palace theatre will close tonight following the showing of "Gone With The Wind."

In a statement to The Journal, Mr. Cole declared that the huge Federal tax was playing havoc with the theatre business. An instance of this tax is seen this week in the admission price to "Gone With The Wind"; 50 cents admission plus 15c tax. This tax has caused a sharp decline in theatre attendance during the past three months. Overhead such as wages, etc., remain fixed with the result that the theatres are showing a severe loss on operations.

As a further set-back the provincial government has placed a ban on children under seventeen attending such places as shows, swimming pools, etc., due to the prevalence of poliomyelitis.

In the face of such opposition, Mr. Cole has decided to close down for an indefinite period.

To some the closing down of theatres means nothing more than the fact that they will be unable to see a show in the Pass for some time. To others, however, it means the loss of employment, to film operators and ushers, the decrease of business to cafes and confectioneries as well as to the various businesses which benefited by theatre patrons from other towns coming to inspect their stock before going to the show. To the newspapers it means the loss of advertising. Truly the closing of the theatres means more than appears on the surface.

It is known that the theatre industry throughout the Dominion are petitioning the Federal government to cut in half the Federal tax. Whether their efforts will be successful remains to be seen.

Canadian Legion's Cigarette Fund

(Contributed by the Cigarette Committee)

The members of the Legion wish to thank all Coleman citizens who have co-operated in our effort to maintain a fund to supply our Coleman boys overseas with cigarettes.

The miners, by their donations to the women soldier at the bank, have given wonderful support. Last week members of the Legion canvassed the business men with splendid results.

If one could read the hundreds of cards and letters received by the Legion they would readily understand how these cigarettes are appreciated by our boys.

At the present time we are sending 9,600 cigarettes monthly to thirty-two soldiers overseas. If any citizen has the names and addresses of any Coleman soldiers overseas whose names are not on the following list will they please leave them with the steward at the Legion club and they will be added to our mailing list.

We also wish to thank the Coleman Journal for its effort in our behalf.

The following is a list of Coleman boys overseas, whose names are on our list:

Pte. Geo. Burtink, Spr. G. W. Burchell, Spr. J. R. Cousins, Pte. F. Coccoloni, Pte. G. W. Crockett, Sgt. Celi, Spr. U. DeCecce, Capt. J. T. Dunbar, Pte. G. Evans, Pte. R. Foster, Pte. Roy Foster, Pte. D. H. Foster, Gnr. J. M. Gate, Pte. L. Hoyle, Pte. J. Hastings, Pte. J. M. Hogan, Gnr. R. Jenkins, Pte. A. Kanik, Spr. E. R. Kennedy, Pte. G. Kroesing, Pte. F. Mason, Cpl. Bert Murray, Pte. C. Murphy, Pte. F. Marconi, Spr. H. L. McLeod, Spr. A. McDonald, Gnr. J. S. McCulloch,

Pucksters Lose to Kimberley in Well Played Game

B.C. Nine Take C.P. League Lead; Bill Gate Back In Harness.

The best game of the season was played at the local ball diamond on Sunday afternoon when Pucksters opposed Kimberley. The final score was 4-1 for the B.C. nine but this did not detract from the sterling play displayed by the locals.

Elick pitched the entire distance for Pucksters, Humble duplicating the feat for Kimberley.

The first five innings saw both pitters play magnificently. Elick allowed no hits nor runs and his team mates supported him with errorless fielding. Humble allowed one hit in the fourth. In the sixth inning Elick weakened and Kimberley got to him for five hits which resulted in three runs. Pucksters came back in the same inning to get three hits off Humble, but were only able to get one run. One hit and an error in the seventh inning gave Kimberley another run. Pucksters made their final bid in the eighth. They loaded the bases with two men out. Jakie was sent in as a pinch hitter. He connected with the first offering. The first baseman reached out and managed to just reach it with outstretched fingers to make the put-out. No further scoring was made in the ninth inning.

Batteries: Humble and Crowder; Elick, Gate and Sanderson.

Mr. Lewis Jones is spending a vacation at Banff.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Joyce will move into the Jones residence on South street within the next few days. Mr. and Mrs. James Walker will move into the apartments on main street being vacated by the Joyces.

Cyr. L. C. Richards, Gnr. J. Raymond, Cpl. M. Smith, Spr. G. H. Stephens, Pte. P. Snow, Sgt. W. S. Vollendorf.

"Dear Sir: Just a few lines to let you know I received your cigarettes. Thanks a lot as they sure come in handy. I think you are doing wonderful work for the boys over here. Thanking you...Spr. F. Marconi."

"Dear Sir: Received cigs. Okay and thank you very kindly. Everything under control...F. Coccoloni."

"To All Members: Received cigs O.K. Thanks a million. All the best and best wishes. Spr. J. R. Cousins."

"Dear Comrade: Just a line thanking you for the cigarettes which arrived at the right time. Hoping in the near future I shall be able to repay your kindness...Spr. DeCecce."

"Gentlemen: On behalf of Spr. DeCecce and myself, I wish to thank you very much for the much appreciated cigarettes."

The war has now taken a turn for the better since the Russians have entered the (scrap) on our side. It should not be long now before the Armistice is signed, if events continue along the line they have been for the past five weeks.

Thanks again and with best regards, I remain...A. L. McLeod."

The sum of \$34.13 was collected at the bank on Saturday by the Cigarette Fund committee.

Lieut. Fred Founds Sends Greetings To Old Friends

Nelson, B.C., August 14, 1941.

The Editor, Coleman Journal, Coleman,

Dear Sir:

I am writing that you will know the Journal is received regularly and read from "Port to Starboard". Please accept my heartfelt thanks for this kindly remembrance; it is indeed a pleasure to be enabled in this manner to keep in touch with the folks "back home" as it were; and through this medium I would like to say "Cheery Ho", to the friends one and all.

The most outstanding bit, and one of the grandest pieces of poetry I have had the pleasure of reading, was published in the second last issue, "He cannot read his tombstone when he's dead." The poet's name was not given. I have wondered if this was a local contribution, and by whom. The sentiments contained have such a decent message that I have typed several copies. One is on our Armoury Notice Board and recently read to a picnic gathering put on by a local organization, on our behalf. The writer heard the other day from our mutual friend: Major Barnes, who mentioned warmly the arrival of the Journal. Once again I thank you for the news is sometimes sad, sometimes bright, but always put up in an optimistic manner. I think what we are so apt to allude to as the "Rag", is really appreciated, only when we are away. From time to time some of the folks drop in to see me in passing (by always welcome).

Sincerely yours,

C. F. POUNDS, Lieut., O/C Nelson Detachment, The Veterans Guard of Canada

Ban Children From Public Assembly

Nearly Thirty Cases Of Poliomyelitis In Alberta; Council Publishes Warning

In view of the spread of Poliomyelitis in Alberta, strict orders banning children under seventeen years of age from public assembly were issued by the Provincial Board of Health last week. The order affects thousands of children in the province. It was pointed out there are nearly thirty cases of the dread disease in Alberta, and prompt action may serve to curtail further spread of the disease. Schools will not open on September 2nd unless the order is lifted. This will depend upon developments in the meantime. Provincial officials said a close watch is being kept on the situation in Manitoba, where the case of poliomyelitis cases stood at 398.

Council has published the text of the order received from the provincial board of health elsewhere on this page. It states children under seventeen are banned from attending church, schools, theatres, pool rooms, swimming pools, etc. The owners of such places are held responsible to see that the requirements of this order are strictly observed.

Reports emanating from Edmonton on Monday stated that it was unlikely the ban would be lifted to allow schools to re-open on schedule. September 15th was mentioned as the likely date for school re-opening.

As a direct result of this ban, Mr. Cole, of Cole's theatre, is closing down his theatres for an indefinite period. Turtle Mountain playground has a notice up banning all children from entering the premises.

BILL McGRATH GROWS REAL STRAWBERRIES

"You cannot grow strawberries to compare with those brought in to town," stated a customer to Bill McGrath the other day. "Oh, yes I can," came back Bill, "and, what is more, I will prove it."

Early Monday morning Bill picked from his berry patch the largest berries that have come into town this season. In showing them Bill made it understood that he had not picked all the large ones. "They are all about standard size and these were the ones that were ripe for picking this morning," said Bill. The customer, when he saw them, would have to concede Bill the point that strawberries grown in Coleman equal those of any other district.

Soldiers' Letters

"Dear Sir: I received your paper dated July 31, which all the boys from the Pass read and we all thank you. Looking forward to seeing it again. Signed Fred Hirst, Bill Hirst, Jesse Hirst, T. Sudworth, J. Jones, and J. Conner and H. Price from Bellevue. P.S. Try and get the pictures in your paper."

Editor's Note: The pictures mentioned are unsuitable to make newspaper cuts. The men are stationed at Petawawa.

A letter received from John James this week states he will be leaving St. Thomas within the next few days for another location.

Aluminum Campaign to Start Immediately

Red Cross To Have Collecting Depot Throughout Town; Hold Annual General Meeting In October.

The campaign to collect scrap aluminum throughout the Dominion and which is under the supervision of the Canadian Red Cross came up for discussion at the local Red Cross meeting on Monday evening. The official dates for the campaign have been set by Dominion headquarters for September 12 and 13. The local committee decided to start the campaign in Coleman immediately and receptacles have now been placed at various centres within the town.

The receptacles have been loaned to the Red Cross through the kindness of Norman MacAulay. President W. Dettl's offer to supply display cards for the receptacles was accepted with thanks. It was agreed to place a display advertisement in The Journal to inform the public where to place the scrap aluminum.

The annual public meeting will be held in October. Secretary was instructed to write all lodges to choose representatives for this meeting.

Letters of thanks will be sent to the Misses Margaret and Ethel Dunlop and their students for the parcels of babies' clothing received from them in July.

The work committee reported that a large supply of wool is now on hand and that new workers would be welcomed. Numerous quilts were being made by local societies.

R.C.A.F. Recruiting Officer to Visit Here Next Wednesday

Listed hereunder are the towns which an Officer from the R.C.A.F. Recruiting Centre, Calgary, will visit during the period stated below, for the purpose of interviewing persons in these districts who are desirous of making application for enlistment in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Kimberley, August 25th, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Fernie, B.C., August 26th, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Natal & Michel, August 26th, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Coleman, August 27th, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Blairmore, August 28th, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Pincher Creek, August 29th, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Red Cross

Aluminum Campaign

DEPOTS LOCATED AT:

Bobbitt's Store
Toppiano & DeCecce Store
Coleman Hardware

Tennis Court Corner
Jackson's Grocery
Ferby's Store

GIVE YOUR SCRAP ALUMINUM TO CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

COLEMAN RED CROSS

Power In Wheat?

Hard on the heels of an editorial in this column urging that further research and experimentation into the economic feasibility of converting some of the Canadian wheat surplus into power alcohol as a substitute for gasoline comes an unofficial announcement from Ottawa that the federal government is considering that very thing and has held a preliminary conference with experts on this question.

The reason d'être for the suggestion which, it is gratifying to note, has not fallen on deaf ears, was, of course, the necessity for putting to some useful purpose a commodity which is, at present, a glut on the market. It can be said to be in the market at all, combined with a desire to explore every possible avenue of providing new income for the farmers, who are not now reaping more than a bare living from their operations.

Since that time, another development has taken place which should furnish an additional incentive to prosecute a vigorous search for a new outlet for wheat. Reference is made to the urgent necessity for conservation of gasoline for the war effort, a necessity which suddenly became so apparent that the government, through the oil controller placed drastic restrictions on the sale of motor fuel and appealed to the public to reduce pleasure driving by at least 50 per cent. The need for these measures, to be followed perhaps by rationing of gasoline, accentuates the importance of endeavoring to locate some other source of motor fuel.

Serve Double Purpose

If the conversion of wheat into power alcohol can be demonstrated to be economically feasible, the use of the wheat for this purpose would serve a double purpose. It would assist in conserving gasoline and it would be at least a partial solution of the almost over-powering wheat problem.

Unfortunately, the article appearing in the daily press to which reference has been made is not overly optimistic, since it quotes the opinion of some of the experts attending the conference to the effect that the cost of processing would be so high that the price that could be paid for wheat used for this purpose would be so low that it would not pay the cost of growing and harvesting it, or, in the alternative the government would have to subsidize the wheat grower.

The conference had before it a report of Dr. W. D. McFarlane of Macdonald College in which he estimated that "the most of the fuel, if wheat were 60 cents a bushel would be 53.4 cents a gallon" on the basis of production in a \$3,000,000 plant located in Winnipeg. "Such a plant, it is estimated would incur an annual loss of \$1,163,400, or a loss distributed at the rate of 60.7 cents a bushel on the wheat consumed." This result is based on the operations of a commercial plant which would use 1,915,200 bushels of wheat a year, produce 10,000 gallons of power alcohol per day at the rate of 1,827 gallons from each bushel of wheat and producing by products of the value of \$20 a ton.

But the committee also had before it a report of a Polish engineer, Dr. Rotstein on a process, known as the Melle system, used in Europe which produced a figure of 35 cents a bushel as the economic loss on wheat priced at 60 cents a bushel. That is to say, the factory could pay 22 cents a bushel for wheat for conversion into power alcohol if the European process were followed.

Need For Experimentation

The story of the conference indicates, however, that there was wide disagreement between the experts in session on the questions of costs and relative values, a further argument of the wisdom of conducting more research and further experimentation, not only to secure more accurate data but also to determine the most efficient and most economical methods of manufacture and processing. This could be done, as suggested at the conference, by building a pilot plant at an estimated cost of \$300,000, and again, the figure, it is stated, is a subject of dispute among the experts.

When the magnitude of the wheat problem in Western Canada is taken into consideration, for even though a commercial plant might only take care of one or two million bushels of wheat a year, it would seem desirable to spend \$300,000 or even more, in a practical effort to determine the economic feasibility, or otherwise, of such an undertaking.

If only a few million bushels could be used annually for the production of power alcohol, a few million bushels for the production of plastics and several million bushels more in other outlets, the problem would be partially solved. Theory solves no problems. It requires experimentation and practical application of the results of experimentation and these things cannot be done without some expenditure.

Australian Inventor

Was Responsible For Device Used To Defeat Magnetic Mines

The Patents Office Journal revealed that an Australian mining engineer, Franklin C. Barnes, developed the degaussing device which defeated the German magnetic mine menace to British shipping early in the war.

The Journal said Barnes was in England in November, 1939, when the first magnetic mine was recovered. At that time, many British ships were being sunk by that method. Six days later, the Journal said, Barnes filed specifications for a device where by the mines could be neutralized by placing electric cables around ships.

Using New Signal

The British Broadcasting Corporation's European service is using a new interval signal. The new signal is the beating of a tom-tom call: dot, dot, dot, dash, the V for victory signal. The dull thump of the muted drum has been chosen because its sounds will not carry far as a shrill whistle or bell would, and betray European radio listeners to the Nazi Gestapo.

Turn About

Fred C. Tatton, Marysville, Calif., read somewhere you could quell a bucking bronco by biting its ears. He tried it on his mount in a donkey softball game. The donkey bucked once more, grounded Tatton and bit him on the forehead.

A finger ring with a built-in cigarette lighter has been patented.

The halibut is the largest of the flat fish.

Nervous Restless Girls!

Cranky? Restless? Can't sleep? Tired easily? Anxious by female functional disorders and monthly distress? Then take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, famous for over 60 years in helping such rundown, weak, nervous conditions. Made especially for women. WELL WORTH TRYING!

Quality Shopping In London

British Develop Selective Ability Since Clothes Were Rationed

London is settling down to the workings of fashion under the rationing system for clothes. Reckoning that, the country over, women in England ordinarily bought items amounting to some 200 coupons each year, the Government decided to cut the number of these dress items down to some 66 coupons' worth in a year.

What can a woman get for 66 coupons? A coat takes 14 of them, a woollen dress 11, a silk dress seven or blouse or cardigan five, a skirt seven, shoes five a pair, stockings two coupons a pair, each yard of woollen material bought to be made up three coupons, leaving still lingerie and ornaments to buy.

Limiting only the number of garments a woman can buy and not the expenditure per garment has already had the effect of increasing quality purchases as against a multiplicity of purchases at lower prices.

The coupon system already begins to make its mark on the designs of the London couturier. Fabrics chosen have smooth surfaces and close weaves to stand wear and stretch and to avoid any catching of surface threads. Difficult patterns are rejected; big patterns waste material in joining and matching at seams. Small patterns cut into far less yardage.

Classical suits are bought which look as good next year as this. The slim line which has been increasingly used during the past months is ideal because it again does not use too much fabric. Jackets will be slightly shorter in cut.

Victory Buns

The underground "for Victory" campaign sponsored by Britain among peoples conquered by Germany has reached South Bend, Indiana. A restaurant there is baking V-shaped buns. The restaurant is run by a Greek.

At St. Mihiel in the First Great War the allies fired 1,000,000 shells from one front in four hours.

Tie up to Ogden's!



Ask any old timer how to get the greatest satisfaction from rolling your own and he'll tell you to tie up to Ogden's—the light green package that is your green light to the best smoke of your life! For Ogden's isn't "just another fine cut". It's different, gorgeously different—a distinctive blend of choice, ripe tobaccos. Try it today.

Only the best cigarette papers—
"Vogel" or "Cham"—
are good enough for Ogden's

OGDEN'S FINE CUT

Pipe Smokers!
Ask for Ogden's Cut Plug

Women Workers

California To Use Women In Aircraft Factories

The demand for more defence labor, particularly in the mushrooming aircraft industry, is forcing California to turn to women to swell its reservoir of workers. R. G. Wagenet, state director of employment, says there is no question but that employment of ever increasing numbers of women in the construction of vital defence weapons is coming.

The use of women in airplane factories, munitions plants, in the making of tools and in industries not directly connected with the defence program, thus freeing men for heavy work, would substantially increase the state's sorely taxed manpower, Wagenet believes.

"Roughly speaking, certain industries could substitute women for 25 to 40 per cent. of their workers."

SELECTED RECIPES

ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening
1/2 cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup All-bran
3/4 cup milk
1 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
Blend shortening and sugar thoroughly; add egg and beat well. Add All-bran and milk; let soak until most of the moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderate oven (190 degrees F.) about 20 minutes.
Yield: Eight large muffins (three inches in diameter) or 12 small muffins (2 1/2 inches in diameter).
Note: When sour milk or buttermilk is used instead of sweet milk, 1/2 teaspoon soda and only one teaspoon baking powder.

Devoted Heroism

Fatally Wounded Australian Officer Body As Shield

A Sydney (Australia) newspaper publishes a letter from an Australian officer who fought in the Libyan campaign telling of a warrant officer wounded by an enemy shell. Knowing he could not recover, he crawled over to a Bren gun which was getting a severe peppering and said to the gunner: "Here, lad, use me as a shield." The gunner did so, and escaped injury.

Do we stop to think and to realize that in a very true and literal sense our fighting forces of land, sea and air are actually our one shield of defence from the bombs and shells of the enemy?—Halifax Herald.

Italy Has New Idea

Italian cafe-goers may have to drink their synthetic coffee standing up. Benito Mussolini's newspaper Popolo d'Italia has begun a campaign to requisition cafe chairs and tables for conversion into armaments. The paper said that their metal parts are more valuable on the battlefield than supporting cafe frequenters who "talk too much."

Health Is Better

A recent survey of health condition among Canadian employees in war factories showed that health of workers generally was "indefinitely better" than during the first Great War, health department officials said at Ottawa.

People who are up and doing are never down and done.

Nobel Prize Winner

A Famous Indian Who Gained World Prominence

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, famous Indian poet and painter, is dead. Tagore was born in Calcutta, the youngest son of Marshi Devendranath and grandson of Prince Dwarkanath Tagore. After a private education in India he was sent to England at 16 to study law. He soon returned to India, however, and at 24 went to the country to manage his father's estates. There he wrote many of the works that brought him world fame and the Nobel prize for literature.

In 1901 Tagore founded a school at Santiniketan which later developed into an international institution called Visva Bharti. There he tried to revive the spirit of education of ancient India when eager youths sat at the feet of the mystics. He sought to abolish all class and religious distinctions.

Tagore made his last visit to the United States in 1930 and fell seriously ill at New Haven, Conn. He was forced to cancel his lecture tour and physicians disclosed that because of a serious heart ailment he had risked his life in making the journey.

Among his projects, Tagore established an institute of rural reconstruction "to bring life in its completeness into the villages, making the self-reliant and self-respectful." He turned his estates over to the school and in 1913, when he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature, he devoted all of the prize money to the institute.

Tagore was dignified, aristocratic, and patriarchal in his appearance in later years. His hair and beard were long and white and he wore long robes. His eyes were sunken and bright. He spoke in a low, musical tone.

Like Mohandas K. Gandhi, whom he greatly admired, he hoped to see India independent of Great Britain. But he believed that first of all the people had to be taught to respect themselves, to "realize their own part in the great scheme of the universe."

In New Haven in 1930, Tagore said: "The clouds have blotted away the stars and we wonder when the dawn shall begin. For we are humble and suffer and bear the burden of power and hide our faces and stifle our souls in the dark. But the morning shall be ours."

Tagore's best known works were: The Religion of Man, Creative Unity, Letters to a Friend, The King of the Birds, Humpty Duns, Loves' Gift, Dark Chamber, Fruit Gatherer, Stray The Wreck, Glimpses of Bengal, Personality, Nationalism, The Home and the World, Reminiscences, Eye Sore, The Fugitive Letters From Abroad, The Gardener, The Crescent Moon, Thought Ripples, Greater India, Chitra, Broken Ties, Fireflies and Kabir's Poems.

He took to painting when he was 68 and his pictures were exhibited in Moscow, Berlin, Munich, Paris, Birmingham and New York.

Saw Mounties Mounted

Inspector Of Scotland Yard Had Picture Taken With Them

When the Duke of Kent was at the No. 2 wireless school of the commonwealth air training plan in Calgary he stopped and chatted with Corporals D. O. Forrest and F. G. Adam, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were mounted on matched bay horses. Pictures were taken.

No sooner had the Duke departed than a slim man in plainclothes asked the photographers if they would take a picture of him beside the mounties. It was Inspector H. J. Evans of Scotland Yard who is accompanying the Duke.

"It's not often I want my picture taken," said Inspector Evans. "But this is the first time I have seen these men mounted."

A Good Explanation

Count Ciano, Italian foreign minister, has been explaining the determined stand of the Russians in the face of the German attack, saying: "In order to understand the Russian resistance the Slavic racial qualities must be taken into consideration. These qualities are fundamentally great physical strength and exceptional psychology for tolerating hardships."

Because of the noise it made in flight, an airplane in Brazil has been nicknamed the teetotee.

Madrid has a law prohibiting tipping. Waiters asked for the law, insisting it was humiliating to accept gratuities.

Dunce caps were named after a learned Scotch clergyman, Duns Scotus, who lived in the 13th century.

Canada's First Tank Brigade

Officer Commanding Is Proud Of The Troops He Leads

At a barren, isolated camp of the Canadian Army Tank Brigade, somewhere in England, Brig. F. F. Worthington is seeing a vision become reality as his troops prepare for battle in the world's finest tanks.

For years in Canada this fiery, colorful brigade commander championed the tank as a weapon of war. Now as commander of the first tank brigade in Canada's history he leads one of the finest formations of fighting men ever to cross the ocean.

Over there they call it "Worthington's Brigade." It was organized and developed by this dynamo of a man who has been a prospector, miner, sailor and soldier of fortune who fought Pancho Villa in Mexico and served in the First Great War to win the Military Cross and Bar and the Military Medal and Bar. Officers and men in the brigade are hand-picked. The brigadier interviewed practically all of them. He knows his troops and they have spirited admiration for him.

The brigade combed the northland frontiers for recruits from trappers, hunters and co-ripiilar tractor drivers. These men have the endurance and vision that tankmen need. The brigade also went to the Prairies for farmers who worked all their lives with track vehicles.

It's 100 to 1 the brigade won't religiously follow orthodox tank practices. The brigadier has plenty ideas on tank warfare and definite new angles up his sleeve.

Brig. Worthington, a native of Scotland, went to California in his youth, became a prospector and miner and then went to sea for 12 years as an engineer.

His wanderings took him to Central and South America where he fought in several revolutions, then joined the forces battling Pancho Villa. The First Great War took him to Canada and then to England.

In 1936 he was appointed chief instructor of the first Canadian tank school at London, Ont.

This was the start of the rise of the tank in Canada. Two years later the school was established in Camp Borden, Ont., and when armed formations were formed he received senior appointments and promotions, emerging as a brigadier commanding the present tank brigade.

Can Keep Secrets

Women Air Force Radio Operators Are Reliable

The recent disclosure of the new air defense system now known as radiolocation has exploited one of the oldest fables about women—that they cannot keep a secret.

Large numbers of women's Auxiliary Air Force radio operators for months past have been doing their part in "radiolocating" enemy planes. Yet not a word of this most closely guarded of Britain's weapons has reached the ear of the outside world.

Just how well the W.A.A.F. kept silent was shown when the story of radiolocation was officially told. W.A.A.F. members not directly connected in its operation were as surprised as any other members of the public.

In the past recruiting officers looking for likely radiolocation candidates were able to say only that the work would be "confidential and interesting." Now any young woman between 17 and 35 can ask to be considered for radiolocation work. If she has a nice clear voice, perfect eyesight, integrity of character and an above-average education the job is hers.

Drive out ACHES



A New Order

Says War Destroys Social Barriers In Britain

The war is tearing down Britain's social barriers and building a new order, Sir Gerald Campbell, director-general of the British information services, said.

"I have said that the man-in-the-street in Britain realizes that this is his war," the former British minister to the United States told the Commonwealth club at San Francisco. "He does, and the condition of Britain after the war is going to be his, too."

"A new order is on the march in my country, a new order, of which Adolf Hitler could not conceive. It is born of the air-raid shelters and among the auxiliary services, and in the fighting squadrons of the R.A.F. The flame of our common effort has burned away the barriers of class and caste which has so complicated the pattern of our social life, and has left us a people united as never before."

Plastics From Coffee

Brazil Has Started New Industry To Take Care Of Surplus

Surplus coffee now burned in Brazil at an annual loss of \$1,400,000 is to be made into plastics materials, says Food Industries. Already a pilot plant is practically completed, which will produce 18,000 pounds of plastics daily from 215 bags of coffee. And soon work will start on a \$5,000,000 plant to make 500,000,000 pounds of plastics annually, which would make Brazil the world's principal producer of plastics powder. Perhaps somewhere in that field lies a partial solution to Canada's surplus wheat problem. Kitchener Record.

Britain's New Tank

Lighter But Tough Machine Has Been Named The Crusader

The latest British tank to be taken off the secret list, a 15 to 16-ton version of the slightly heavier Crusader, has gone into mass production and has been named the Crusader by Minister of Supply Lord Beaverbrook. The Crusader combines a speed of 30 miles an hour with remarkable manoeuvrability, excellent armor and formidable fire-power.

Learning Rug-Making

British women are teaching German alien-prisoners the art of rug-making and the captives in one district have completed a thrift rug pegged out of strips of old stockings. British soldiers, wounded Frenchmen and Poles also are being taught.

Authoritative records show no deaths from the life of a tarantula.

STOP Scratching

Relieve Itch fast with Presto-Pack

The quick relief from itching of eczema, pimples, athlete's foot, scabies, warts, rashes and other externally caused skin troubles, use fast-acting, cooling, anti-itching, liquid D. D. D. Prescription, Creams, ointments, and powders. No trial bottle given, it's money back. Ask your druggist today for D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.



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FACTORY AT HAMILTON AND MONTREAL
Warehouses at Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Vichy Officials Have Launched Campaign To Check Sabotage

Vichy.—Simultaneous campaigns were launched in Vichy and German-occupied Paris Sunday against government officials accused of betraying Marshal Petain's national revolution and Vichy appealed by radio to overseas possessions to remain faithful.

This coincided with pressure by Vichy and German authorities against what they said were continual Communist and other anti-collaborationist activity in the occupied zone.

Paris police, warning the population that sabotage on railway lines serving the occupied French capital is threatening the city's food supply, offered 1,000,000 francs reward for information leading to the arrests of the wreckers.

The police abandoned all attempts at secrecy in warning that the sabotage has reached such serious proportions that co-operation of the public is necessary to stop it.

The announcement came only a day after Gen. Henrich Von Stuepnagel, commander of the German armed forces in France, announced the entire population of occupied France, not merely the guilty, would be held responsible for sabotage, which he attributed to Communists.

Six arrests were disclosed in the campaign against Communist activity in the occupied zone.

André Thorelli, a Communist leader, was arrested on a charge of possessing Communist tracts. The crime is of a type for which the death penalty recently was announced by the German high command.

Decrees in the official journal removed a number of mayors and municipal councillors in occupied and unoccupied zones.

Colonial Secretary René Platon appealed to French possessions in the American hemisphere and the Pacific to maintain allegiance to the Vichy government.

Diplomatic developments also marked the day.

Vichy protested against British appointment of a de Gaulle leader, Gen. Georges Catroux, as commander of the armies of the Levant as a violation of the Syrian armistice terms allowing French troops a free choice between joining the de Gaulleists or returning to Vichy.

Were Not Separated

London.—Two government telegrams told the parents of John and Robert Heikie, 24-year-old inseparable twins, that death couldn't part them. They were killed the same day in action on the Egyptian front near Salum.

Pray For Peace

Meridian, Miss.—Promptly at noon daily a wailing siren halts all activities, even court trials, in this city of 35,000 as citizens of all faiths pray for peace. Mayor Clint Vinson proclaimed the prayer period.

Ship Gas To Russia

Washington.—The American government proceeded with arrangements for four American tankers to carry gasoline to Vladivostok under the United States-Soviet aid program.

French Troops For Defence Now Under Control Of Darlan

Vichy.—Vice-premier Jean Darlan, in his new role as minister of national defence, told Vichy France's land, sea and air forces that he will lead them along the road designated by Marshal Petain.

Darlan's message was contained in an order of the day broadcast as newspapers from Nazi-occupied Paris indicated belief that defence powers both at home and overseas now concentrated in Darlan's hands give him complete power over colonial commanders-in-chief.

"I know I can count on the devotion of all to the cause of France so nobly defended by the marshal," Darlan declared.

"Everyone can count on me to lead them along the road indicated by the wisdom and far-sightedness of the illustrious soldier who has made the country the gift of his person."

He said there was no reason for despair but to study the causes of defeat in order to avoid them in the future.

Britain's Larder Ready

Food Minister Prepared To Deal With Any Emergency

London.—Food Minister Lord Woolton announced that Britain's "shadow larder" is ready.

He said Prime Minister Churchill had instructed him to have all emergency arrangements ready by Sept. 1, the date the prime minister has given as the zero hour for a possible invasion attempt by the Germans.

Preparations have been made to deal with conditions that might arise in event of invasion by sea or air in any part of the British Isles and for dealing with "the most severe blitz our most pessimistic imagination could devise," Lord Woolton said.

He said the arrangements included creation of a hundred "watertight" food areas throughout the country, each independent of outside help as regards supplies; the setting up of cooking depots outside large towns, and plans for protection of food from gas.

Twenty-two convoys of mobile canteens of the Queen's Messenger Service are the first line of defence in event of intense raids, the food minister added.

Rescue Nazi Survivors

Nineteen Members Of German Freighters Crew Land At Lisbon

Lisbon, Portugal.—Nineteen survivors of the 5,522-ton German freighter Frankfurt arrived here with stories of how their blockade-running ship was sunk in mid-Atlantic by a British 10,000-ton cruiser.

The freighter, previously reported intercepted by the British admiralty, was sunk by shellfire, the survivors said and 26 of the crew, including the captain, were taken aboard the cruiser.

The 19 previously had refused to go aboard the Panamanian steamship Norden because of fears of internment. The Norden took aboard one wounded man and wirelessly the position of the rest who were picked up by the Portuguese destroyer Vouga.

Use Canadian Lumber

Britain Now Looks To Canada For Supplies

Montreal.—Sir C. Calder, timber controller of the British ministry of supply, said in an interview that he intends to look into the general situation in Canada's lumber industry and consider stocks on hand and in the offing.

Sir James said that Britain now is drawing chiefly upon Canada for her lumber requirements. Britain formerly imported the bulk of her timber from the Scandinavian countries.

Narrow Escape

London.—A Spitfire pilot stopped a bullet squarely between the eyes but other than being dazed he was all right—it hit the bridge-piece of his flying goggles.

Sale Of Wheat

Relaxation Of Certain Restrictions Imposed On Buyers

Winnipeg.—New conditions that have arisen in the past few months have made possible a relaxation of certain restrictions imposed by order-in-council in May concerning the sale and delivery of wheat, the Canadian wheat board announced.

Farm-to-farm transactions in wheat for seed and feed purposes can now proceed without restriction, and such transactions need not be authorized by the board, entered in the permit books or reported to the board. Farmers, however, can not trade in wheat so that extra deliveries are possible on their permits.

Small feed dealers who buy wheat for resale locally as seed or feed can do so without authorization of the board and without necessity of recording such purchases. Wheat so acquired must be disposed of within the district and cannot be stored in a licensed elevator, shipped or sold through commercial channels.

This does not apply, the statement said, to licensed grain or feed mills, elevator companies or grain dealers who must continue to record their purchases in the permit books.

Gristing of wheat for the farmer's own family use will be permitted above the quota of five bushels per authorized acre of wheat set July 24. Amounts so gristed shall be recorded in the permit books, marked "family gristing" beside the entry, and must be reported to the board on forms 57 and 79.

"Removal of the restrictions should not encourage undue optimism on the general wheat problem," the statement said. "Empty country elevator space is much less than it was a year ago, and in addition the movement of vital war materials has materially reduced the supply of cars of grain and this will complicate the situation at many points."

Decrease In Production

United States Manufacturers Delivered Fewer Planes In July

Washington.—The office of production management announced that United States military aircraft manufacturers delivered 1,460 airplanes during July, a decrease of 16 from the preceding month.

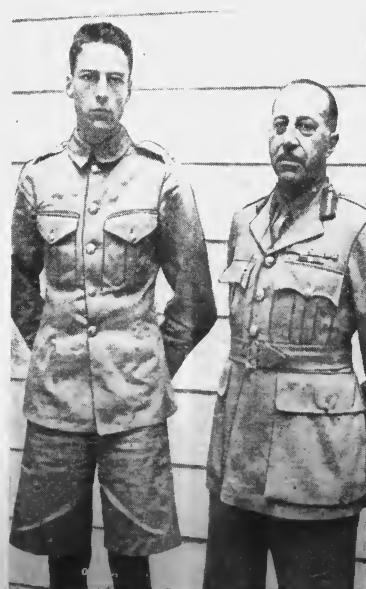
Officials gave no explanation for the decrease. They did not disclose the types of planes completed nor the number which went to the army, the navy or Great Britain.

At the same time, A.P.M. officials said discussions at a meeting of government and iron and steel company executives indicated capacity for finishing aircraft and other alloy steels probably would have to be doubled to meet requirements of the defence and lease-lend programs.

Big Wheat Carryover

Ottawa.—Total carryover of Canadian wheat at the end of the crop year July 31 was reported by the Dominion bureau of statistics at 480,983,691 bushels—"by far the largest amount of Canadian wheat ever carried over from one crop year to another."

CHIEF OF STAFF'S SON A "BUCK PRIVATE"



"Are you any relation to the chief of general staff?" asked the recruiting officer. "Just a son," replied Peter Crerar. The 19-year-old son of Major-General H. D. G. Crerar, shown here with his father, walked into a recruiting depot at Ottawa recently and signed as a "buck private." It was not until he was asked for next of kin that his identity was learned. He is anxious to find a place with an armored unit.

NAMESAKE PLEASES



Prime Minister Churchill is cramped but happy as he directs the crew of the new type heavy infantry tank which is named after him. He has discarded his famous "hard hat," and donned a beret of the Royal Tank Corps for the occasion. He was well pleased over the performance of his namesake.

Enormous Debt

United States Debt May Reach A Hundred Billion

Washington.—Piling up at the rate of \$27.50 a second, the federal debt of the United States towered above the \$50,000,000,000 mark a figure almost double the \$26,996,701,648 p.p.k. reached in the First Great War days.

Treasury officials said that since the new fiscal year began July 1 the debt had increased about \$1,040,000,000. It has not, however, kept pace with defence expenditures, which aggregated \$1,400,000,000 during that six-week period.

On the basis of an estimated population of 132,633,000 the present debt amounts to \$376.97 per person. The principal factor in the rising debt has been the sale of defence savings bonds which netted about \$180,000,000 in the six weeks.

The present debt limit of \$65,000,000,000 may be crowded in the next year. Some officials have predicted that before the present emergency ends the debt may reach \$100,000,000,000.

Facing Coal Shortage

Britain Has Forbidden Miners To Take Any Other Job

London.—Faced with a potentially serious coal shortage the British government was reported to be planning to order 25,000 miners to return to the pits by Sept. 1 in addition to 15,000 who are returning voluntarily. Thousands of miners have joined the services or left the mines for more lucrative factory jobs. An increase in production is needed for the rising war production and for the possibility of transportation tie-ups similar to those which followed last winter's heavy German air attacks.

The government is guaranteeing miners a wage amounting to about \$16 a week. Miners now are forbidden to take other employment.

Propaganda Campaign Tells Europe About Important Conference

Praise For Indian Troops

General Wavell Pays Tribute To Their Part In War

Bombay.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, in his first broadcast as commander-in-chief in India, said: "Our efforts must continue to prevent the enemy, wherever possible from getting within striking distance of this country."

(The broadcast did not specifically mention Iran, Afghanistan or Burma, generally considered the outer bastions to the defence of India from the east or west.)

Gen. Wavell paid tribute to the part played by Indian troops in the Middle Eastern campaigns, and said "nearly 750,000 of India's manpower are under arms and recruits are flowing into training depots as fast as we can provide for them."

To "correct any wrong impression," Gen. Wavell said the highest proportion of losses in the Middle East campaigns so far have been British, both in total figures and in proportion to their strength, compared with Indian or Australian.

He asserted that Indian army casualties between November 1940, and June, 1941 were 15 per cent. of the total suffered by British and Imperial forces in the Middle East.

Rubber Exports

Manufacturers Will Now Require An Export Permit

Ottawa.—Trade Minister MacKinnon announced the addition by order-in-council of rubber manufacturers and semi-manufacturers to the list of those commodities which require an export permit before they may be exported to any country outside the British Empire.

By ministerial order, export permits are required on all exports of rubber tires and tubes solid rubber tires for motor cars and trucks when exported to any country other than the British Empire.

Canned salmon and canned herrings no longer require an export permit when consigned to the canned fish division of the United Kingdom ministry of food.

Air Raid Casualties

British Killed And Wounded Numbered 95,382 At End Of July

London.—July air raid casualties of 501 civilians killed or missing and 147 requiring hospital treatment brought the total since the start of the war to 42,257 killed and 53,125 injured, the home security ministry announced.

July casualties exceeded those of June, when there were 399 dead and 461 injured.

The heaviest casualties for any single month were 6,955 killed and 10,624 sent to hospitals in September, 1940.

London.—Britain launched a mighty propaganda campaign to tell Europe's millions of the historic meeting between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt and their joint declaration of principles for establishing a lasting peace "after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny."

The pledge that the two great English-speaking nations were not seeking territorial gains and the declaration they desired no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned were considered prime propaganda points here.

To spread word across Europe, Information Minister Brendan Bracken prepared a campaign to be carried by broadcasts, pamphlets dropped from British and Russian planes, and underground channels.

The Daily Herald, which called the declaration "a matchless weapon of propaganda," declared that "boldly and skillfully used it will contribute immensely to winning the war."

The first gun in the campaign was fired by the British Broadcasting Corporation, which broadcast the announcement 89 times in 40 languages within 12 hours.

The British Broadcasting Corporation expected to make 300 broadcasts of the text or summaries of the statement.

In general, British reaction seemed to be that the declaration was important because of what was left unsaid as because of what was said.

It was taken for granted Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt discussed many things concerning British-American collaboration which did not appear in their statement and that the Axis powers would be kept guessing just as they have kept the rest of the world guessing after meetings between Hitler and Mussolini.

Commentators said the declaration, variously dubbed "The Charter of Freedom," "Charter of Human Liberties" and "Atlantic Charter," implied recognition by Britain that the United States would sit at the peace table, whether she fought or not.

Free Portuguese Funds

Washington.—The treasury freed Portuguese assets in the United States from a sweeping order which had frozen continental European assets. Portuguese assets in U.S. were estimated at about \$160,000,000.

Served In Many Wars

Cheltenham, Eng.—Dame Sidney Jane Browne, 91, noted British nurse who served during campaigns in Egypt and the Sudan before the turn of the century, and in the Boer and first Great Wars died here recently.

To Live In Mexico

Mexico City. Friends of former King Carol of Rumania and Elena Lupescu reported the couple had decided to live in Mexico.

Lord Beaverbrook Tells United States What Britain Needs

Washington.—Lord Beaverbrook, who described himself as "the biggest buyer on the cuff you've ever seen," flew in from the historic Roosevelt-Churchill conferences and immediately began negotiations to obtain more arms and supplies of all kinds for embattled Britain.

"We have had hundreds of millions of dollars worth of benefit under the lend-lease program, but we need more," the dynamic minister of supplies told newspapermen in a rapid-fire interview at the British embassy.

He named tanks, planes (particularly bombers) and food.

Lord Beaverbrook sat in on the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences at an undisclosed point in the north Atlantic. Immediately afterward he flew on here to talk with William S. Knudsen, director of the office of production management, and other American officials.

Lend-Lease Administrator Harry Hopkins was also believed to have participated in the sea conferences but Lord Beaverbrook would not confirm Hopkins' presence or shed light on any other aspect of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting.

"You've been very generous," Lord Beaverbrook said, sticking exclusively

to supply matters. "But we need still more from you. Remember that we are engaged in a terrific conflict with an enemy that is confident, an enemy well organized, an enemy who has been preparing for years to fight."

"If you expect us to do as well as we can, send us as much as you can and as swiftly as possible, under the generous terms of the lend-lease act."

"Planes?"

"Yes, we want bombers. We've had wonderful results from your beautiful American bombers. In fact I should say that the best bombers we have come from the United States."

"Tanks?"

"We have plenty of tank divisions and tank brigades but, despite the fact we have produced a great many, we haven't got enough tanks. We want many."

"Food?"

"We're working our men very hard long hours and on Sunday, and they require lots of food. We likewise need bacon and beef and cheese—which our agricultural workers live on—and other food supplies. The British public is feeding much better on your account. You've been very generous, but we need more."

Downs News: Women are funny creatures. They aren't satisfied until they get a dress like Mrs. Jones's, and then they won't wear it because it is like Mrs. Jones's.

"The Voice of Coleman"

-- EDITORIAL PAGE --

Chicago Daily News: There is no set rule for those large, floppy garden hats. However, they shouldn't be greater in diameter than the garden.

THE COLEMAN JOURNAL

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H. T. Halliwell, Proprietor.

SIDELIGHTS ON ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CANADIAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS ASS'N AT QUEBEC CITY, AUGUST 14-15-16

S. S. Tadoussac,
Saguenay River, Quebec Prov.,
August 18, 1941.

INSTEAD of writing current comment on local happenings this week we recount some impressions of a journey to eastern Canada to attend the annual convention of Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, held this year in the interesting old city of Quebec, where far more of the French language is heard than English and where you discover that a knowledge of that language enables you to get a closer viewpoint of our large French-Canadian population, the majority of whom speak little or in fact any English.

But we are getting a little ahead of our journey east. On the way down we met some of the Australian flyers who were presented with wings on August 7th at Macleod Service Flying Training School. They were Pilot Officers Ray Hornby, Fred Manger, Alan Proctor and Bruce Buis, who had been granted ten days' leave after leaving Macleod and who dropped off at Kenora, Ont., and Lake of the Woods for a couple of days. They proceeded east to Toronto, and it was interesting to get their views on the part of Canada bordering Lake Superior from Fort William to Sudbury, Ontario, where we parted company to go on to Montreal and Quebec. On the train there was a gentleman and his wife and two children from Texas, and between Australian and Texan accents, some amusement was caused, with their interesting comparisons.

We were loath to part company with our Australian friends, with whom we had become friendly on their visits to the Crows Nest Pass, and bade each other farewells trusting that fortune might favor them whereby they would return to their native land when this war is over.

Arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. on August 13, after a few minutes we entrained for the city of Quebec, which was reached after a very pleasant run of four hours, the well settled appearance of the country being in striking contrast to our wild, mountainous regions of the Canadian Rockies. Our convention being held in the C.P.R. Chateau Frontenac, the most imposing building in the city built high on the cliffs overlooking the mighty St. Lawrence river, we settled down for a four days stay, during which time convention sessions were held in the mornings, while the afternoons were occupied with tours to historic places, including the famous Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, about twenty miles from the city, and to Kent House and Montmorency Falls. At the Shrine, we saw discarded crutches and other appliances which afflicted people are reported to have cast off after having been cured by miracles of faith at the famous Shrine. There are some very fine buildings of the Roman Catholic church at St. Anne de Beaupre, a village or town of considerable size, and which is visited by thousands of tourists from Canada and the United States every year, this year more than ever the influx from the States being particularly heavy, Quebec having experienced the best tourist trade in its history.

At St. Anne de Beaupre, the church receives considerable revenue from the sale of souvenirs, which after purchases may be blessed if the purchaser wishes. In fact there is a very marked commercial aspect to the place, but as the buildings must have cost enormous sums, this is one source of revenue which cannot be neglected.

One afternoon, as guests of Shawinigan Light & Power Co., one of the provinces largest corporations, the press party visited Kent House, adjacent to the famous Montmorency Falls, which are over a hundred feet higher than Niagara Falls, though not nearly as wide. It was here that the father of Queen Victoria (the Duke of Kent) lived for some time, and the place is situated here owned by the Shawinigan L. & P. Co., and a very enjoyable afternoon party was arranged, originally planned as a garden party, but which rain compelled to be held in the hotel. Refreshments were served by a large number of young ladies, employees of the company in the city of Quebec, while host representing the company was Mr. Fraser Keith, who over thirty years ago travelled in British Columbia as representative of a Pacific coast lumber company. The writer and he had an interesting chat on some of the places he had visited in the district between Macleod and Vancouver.

Another interesting tour was through the old part of the city of Quebec, known as lower town. The Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., sponsored this tour, and Mr. John Martin, public relations advisor of the company, who has made many visits to the west, was host. As a fitting climax to this tour, the Plains of Abraham were visited. It was on these plains that the famous battle between the English General Wolfe and the French General Montcalm was fought, and in which were both mortally wounded. It was of particular interest to the writer not only from the historical standpoint, but from the fact that in our boyhood we spent our summer holidays at the little Kentish village in England where Gen-

(Continued on Page 5)

British Garrison At Tobruk

(Editorial from The New York Times, July 27, 1941.)

The British garrison holding Tobruk is now in its fifteenth week of siege, yet it holds out as firmly as it did in the beginning. New activity on the North African front suggests that its relief may be among the possibilities of the near future. But whether relief or not, its garrison has already won imperishable laurels. It is understood to comprise a division of Australian troops with some Indian auxiliaries. The commander is General Leslie Morshead, whose tenacity and resource have brought him up from the ranks to divisional honors. For more than three months General Morshead and his tough fellow-countrymen have held Tobruk under conditions that would have defeated most garrisons. Tobruk itself, a collection of haphazard buildings around a bay of the Mediterranean, had no fortifications of inherent strength. The Australians dug themselves in. Their water-distilling plant was bombed and wrecked early in the siege. Their harbor, a graveyard of sunken ships to which any small craft can now obtain precarious access. The heat of an African Summer has been all but unendurable. But they have held every inch of their ground.

Warsaw fell after three weeks. Narvik was held by the British for six weeks before they evacuated it. Cherch, the Italian rock fortress in Ethiopia, lasted for seven weeks before it surrendered. Tobruk, without natural defense, with its sea approaches cut to a minimum and under climatic conditions infinitely harder than in any of the other centers of resistance, still endures, unyielding and defiant.—Reprint for Distribution by Alberta Wheat Pool.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE TO BADEN-POWELL AND SCOUTING

In his book "Great Contemporaries," published in 1939, The Right Hon. Winston Churchill devotes several pages to Lord Baden-Powell and the origin of the Scout Movement. He describes Scouting as "an institution and an inspiration characteristic of the essence of British genius, and uniting in a bond of comradeship the youth not only of the English-speaking world, but almost every land and people under the sun."

Referring to the service rendered by Boy Scouts during the first Great War he writes: "Boy Scouts played their part. Their keen eyes were added to the watchers along the coast, and in the air raids we saw spectacle of children of 12 and 14 performing with perfect coolness and composure the useful functions assigned to them in the streets and public offices."

"Many venerable, famous institutions and systems long honored by men perished in the storm, but the Boy Scout Movement survived. It survived not only the war, but the numbing reactions of the aftermath; while so many elements in the life and spirit of the victorious nations seemed to be lost in stupor, it flourished and grew increasingly."

"Its mottoes gather new national significance as the years unfold upon our island. It speaks to every heart its message of duty and honor: Be Prepared to stand up faithfully for Right and Truth, however the winds may blow."

Punch: A paper-chase was held recently by a Midland athletic club. Owing to the shortage, the procedure nowadays is to release a piece of paper in a stiff breeze then everybody chases it.

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The Need For Fuel

Consumption of gasoline and oil in Canada helps to win the war only where it serves war industry, and other industries that in turn support the war effort, army vehicles, training planes and naval craft.

If Canadians were wholly intent in their ambition to leave nothing undone that should be done to insure a Victory against Hitler, most of the balance of motor fuel stocks in Canada would be put at the disposal of the fighting forces overseas. If Canadians really understood just how precious motor fuel will be in the scheme of operations soon to be launched by the British Empire forces, they could not possibly use up gasoline and oil for pleasure purposes without great pang of conscience.

In the British Isles, where motor car drivers are so close to military operations that they can see the urgent necessity for guarding the motor fuel supply, private motoring has become almost non-existent. On this continent we need only use a little more native intelligence to enable us to see the picture more as our compatriots across the seas do. Then Canada's gasoline consumption will really drop sharply.

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R.A.F. One Of Six Empire Air Forces

(Christian Science Monitor)

An Empire Air Force that soon will number 250,000 stalwart young men is one of Britain's first bulwarks of defense, yet little is known of this great aerial army apart from the Royal Air Force. The R.A.F. is playing a truly heroic part in keeping the would-be Nazi invader at bay, but the R.A.F. is only one of six air forces that are guarding the British Empire.

Nor are the six air forces separate, unrelated units. There is a solidarity between all branches of the Empire air defenses that is being rapidly tightened by the constant interchange not only of ideas but of the men themselves. Apart from the training scheme that is bringing thousands of young British trainees to Canada and the United States, service is taking these airmen to all parts of the globe.

Australians are in Canada, Malaya, Southern Rhodesia, Egypt, Britain. Canadians are in Bermuda, Newfoundland, Britain. New Zealanders are in Canada and Britain. Malaysians are in Canada. South Africans are in North-east Africa and Britain.

Belonging to separate air forces which have rallied to Britain's aid, they are being trained at their countries' expense and remain on active service under its orders.

The state of the five sister air forces of the R.A.F. may be summed up as follows:

The Royal Australian Air Force was organized in 1913 when a Flying School was set up at Point Cooke in Victoria. It was the only Dominion Air Force to see active service as a force during the last war. On April 1, 1923, it became the R.A.A.F. and at the start of this war numbered 3,500 officers and men. Now it has grown to seven times that size, being about 25,000 all told. But the total figure is 48,000—meaning that about 20,000 have been allocated to the Empire Air Scheme. These men will mostly go overseas to join the R.A.F. there to man special Australian Squadrons.

Australians were the first Empire air fighters to get into action in defense of Britain. A unit within the R.A.F. The Sunderland flying boat squadron, intended for air passage to the Commonwealth, was held back for service with the R.A.F. Coastal Command and has already distinguished itself against Nazi U-boats.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force started off as the New Zealand Permanent Air Force in 1923 with 33 planes presented by Britain. On Feb. 27, 1934, it became the R.N.Z.A.F. During 1914-18 some 200 men served in the Air Force of the Motherland. A year ago last September the force numbered only 766 permanent officers and men. Now it numbers 8,000, having been enlarged nearly 11 times—the highest rate of expansion of any Dominion Air Force.

In addition there is a ground staff of 6,000 to operate New Zealand's share of the Empire Air Scheme which is destined to put out annually 4,800 officers and men, mostly for the R.A.F.

Like other Dominions, airmen of New Zealand will wear their homeland name on the uniform shouldered.

The Royal Canadian Air Force, which has grown from the First Canadian Air Force Wing training in England when in 1918 armistice was signed, owes its existence to a £2,000,000 present of over 100 planes, armaments, radio equipment and some airships from Britain after the last war.

With this material, the Canadian Air Force was formed in 1920. But the prefix "Royal" was not granted till 1924.

A year ago last September it numbered 4,000 officers and men—today it has 36,000 on active service in Canada and elsewhere. The expansion rate is therefore nine times.

Canada, which is the home of the Empire Air Scheme, will have 40,000 men in the ground staff when operations are in full swing for this part of its air defense. At present there are 36,000 training and being trained for the R.A.F. which finished air fighters are being sent in an ever increasing stream. So many Canadians served in the R.A.F. in the last war that they are allowed to wear Canada on their uniform shoulders, a quarter of the R.A.F. officers were Canadians. In November, 1918, there were 22,468 of them as officers and airmen in the R.A.F.

The South African Air Force, starting off as the South African Aviation corps at Kimberley in 1913, was snuffed out prematurely by the Great War. All hands volunteered for and served in the Royal Flying Corps, which preceded the R.A.F. As the war continued, the originals were joined by hundreds of their countrymen so that 3,000

flew for Britain during 1914-18.

The South African Air Force, still part of the Army, was formed as its flying section in October, 1920. In 1934 a "Five Year Program" was put into operation for expanding the force and in 1937 this was supplemented with a "Thousand Pilots Scheme."

When this war broke out results were so far ahead of schedule that the Union had its own air force of 3,000, which has since been expanded to at least 10,000.

The SAAF was the first Dominion air force to get into action as an independent Dominion air force when it began operations by bombing Italians at Moyle on the Kenya border. Before then, and of course since, part of it has operated as the Seward Defense Force which guards the Indian shipping routes by sea patrol.

The Indian Air Force is the youngest of the family. It started in 1932 after the first Indian cadets had been trained at the RAF Cranwell College, England. Many Indians served with distinction in the last war and those in the R.A.F. today are distinguished by the "Air Force blue" turban.

It started with one flight, became two flights in 1936, then went into active service on the Northwest Frontier where some of its air fighters have been on duty for three months each year since.

A third flight was soon added, thus forming a squadron, so that when India joined up in the present war, there were 200 officers and men hardened to air war.

The Indian Volunteer Reserve, overwhelmed with recruits since it was announced, is being built up to 400 pilots and 2,600 mechanics for local defense, mainly above India's coasts and ports.

Some months ago five flights started to operate on duty for Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Pilots and air crews are being trained at Rialpur and mechanics at Ambala.

Meanwhile regulars are being expanded to four squadrons, three of which are formed already. Thus regulars and reserves have built up the IAF to fifteen times its pre-war strength.

Local News

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Failer on Tuesday, July 15th, a son.

Jim Denholm and son, John, spent a few days at Lethbridge last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson and Jean are vacationing at Banff for two weeks.

Billy White, of Hillcrest, is the guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lewis.

Robert Franz has left for Camrose where he will take his four months' training.

George Booth Jr., and Joe Bodish enlisted in the Army Trade school at Calgary last week.

Mrs. D. Davies and daughters, of Edmonton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kywolt and daughter, Betty, were Lethbridge visitors last Thursday.

Harry Harris and Charlie Kanik left at the weekend for two weeks' vacation at Vancouver.

Mrs. Ruth Blower has returned home after being a patient in the local hospital last week.

Tex Larrimore, of the Motordrome garage, is spending a vacation at Banff and Jasper.

Mr. and Mrs. Penny Sr., returned home at the weekend from a month's vacation spent at Vancouver.

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11 years old.

13 OZ. \$1.40
25 OZ. \$2.65
40 OZ. \$4.10

British Columbia Distillery
NEW WESTMINSTER B.C.

This advertisement is not inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Allan left on Sunday for a vacation at Banff.

Mr. Sam Nastasi, of Coleman, visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nastasi, at the weekend—Creston Review.

Dr. R. P. Borden was seen passing through Calgary on his way east. Jim Atkinson had a brief conversation with him.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Shields and daughter Norma returned home on Saturday after having spent a month's vacation in Ontario.

Misses Erma and Irene McLeod returned Sunday after spending a month with friends and relatives at Edmonton, Mercoal and Calgary.

Sojourners here at the weekend included Ed. Woods, Sam Gillies, Melville Cornett, Neil Fleming, Bill McLeod, Jim Atkinson, Bob Burt, Alec Chalmers.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Wilson and children and Miss Nettie Gardner, R.N., left on Saturday morning for a vacation at Seattle and Victoria.

Mrs. J. Parker and two daughters, of Fernie, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holmes during the past week. They left for their home on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Beveridge and Mr. and Mrs. White, of Nordegg, are visiting friends here. It is twelve years since Messrs. Beveridge and White left Coleman and this is their first visit.

Mrs. Jack Wilson has returned home after a vacation spent at Vancouver. She was met in Calgary by her husband where they spent a few days visiting their daughter Ethel, who is vacationing in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Higginbotham, accompanied by their daughter, Blanche, of Calgary, left on Monday morning for a vacation at Nelson, where they will be the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Dempsey, and Mr. Dempsey.

Mr. A. Holyk left Tuesday morning for a vacation at Edmonton where he will visit friends. He travelled via Banff-Jasper highway.

The home of Miss Annabelle Mitchell, of West Coleman, was the scene of a happy gathering on Sunday, when about 25 of her friends gathered to help her celebrate her 13th birthday. The happy crowd sat down to a beautifully decorated table which was centered with a beautiful birthday cake, hallmarked and other novelties, the guests enjoyed a dainty lunch, after which they played games. The honored guest was presented with many lovely gifts, for which she thanked her many friends.

SIDELIGHTS ON ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 4)

eral Wolfe was born, the place being Westerham, and where a statue is erected to his memory.

During our stay in Quebec we were addressed by Premier Adélard Godbout, and several of the ministers of his government. Their addresses were given both in English and in French, for the French Canadian apparently has a great love for his mother tongue, and it seems that in order to keep French tradition and customs foremost in French Canada, no opportunity is overlooked to impress on people that this is indeed a French Canadian province. You find it around the hotels, where only a small percentage of the help speak English. Of course, those who deal directly with the public speak both languages, but you find so many whose knowledge of the English language is nil. Of course, the French Canadian thinks we are equally as dense if we cannot understand his language. To the American visitor the line of cleavage is more surprising than to the average Canadian. There is no doubt that the Roman Catholic church has an all powerful influence in the life of this province right from Parliamentary representation down to the smallest municipal council.

As this is written we have just called at Tadoussac, the town after which the ship we are travelling on is named. It is a resort town on the Saguenay River, which joins the St. Lawrence near here, and it has been a most interesting and delightful trip since early morning, the scenery being among the finest in Canada. The river is so deep that the ship's course is so close to the cliffs that stones or pebbles can be thrown from the deck to the shore, if you are a good pitcher. To interest the passengers the ship's siren is blown to enable them to hear the echoes rebounding from cliff to cliff, the echo coming from several places almost as loudly as the original blast of the siren.

It is a delightful trip from Quebec to the Saguenay River and return, via the fine steamers of the Canada Steamship Lines Ltd., and many Americans take advantage of the tour, several being on board from the city of New York and various States of the Union. Tonight we will return to Quebec City, and after a brief stay will leave for Montreal, Canada's largest city. Of that, more next week.

TOURISTS TURN BACK HOME

According to word received in the provincial travel, bureau, tourist centres at Banff east gate dropped 50 per cent over last weekend. Misinterpretation of the gasoline regulations which led many Americans to believe their credit cards would be honored at any hour was reported to be one major reason for the drop, since many of these turned home after being unable to purchase gas during prohibited hours. Jasper officials have asked Ottawa to reconsider the ruling that the gas curfew must apply to U.S. tourists.

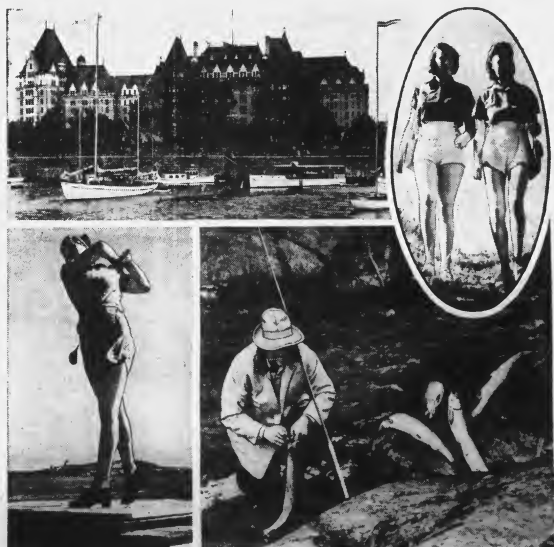
WORDS OF INSPIRATION

A Thought a Day for a People at War

Many people do not realize that this is a war of ideas. No compromise is possible with the Nazis. They regard all concessions as signs of weakness. Nor will they ever understand that because of its spiritual quality England will never be beaten.—Madame Katina Paxinou, often called "the Bernhart of Athens."

People shop where they are invited—that's why it pays to advertise.

Eastern Canadians Already Plan Autumn Holidays In Victoria



Though the vacation season is in full swing, the far-sighted easterner is already looking ahead to autumn days and planning to follow fleeting summer to its winter hideout—Victoria on the sunny southern tip of Vancouver Island, where winter is just a harmless word. Many find solace in the old-English atmosphere, fragrant gardens, and balmy sea air, while others find thrills in matching wits with scrappy Pacific salmon, stalking the wily cougar, or enjoying the less adventurous pastimes of golfing, tennis, yachting, sea-bathing, cycling, motorizing, mountain climbing or trail riding.

These are a few of the year-round vacation delights of the evergreen island, accessible from Vancouver or Seattle by "Prin-

ces" liners of the Canadian Pacific coast fleet. The trim, luxurious vessels that also ply the Alaskan route and the west coast waters of Vancouver Island, treat the Victoria-bound tourist to all the delights of an extended ocean voyage during the four hour crossing through the island-studded waters of the Gulf of Georgia.

Victoria's artistic skyline is dominated by the ivy-covered Empress Hotel, whose quiet dignity and old world charms have endeared it to thousands of visitors. Centre of social and sporting activities of the Island Capital, the Empress offers ready access to leading golf courses, including the popular Royal Colwood, and to Butchart's Gardens, Deacon Hill Park, the Inner Harbour and the scenic Malahat

Drive. The glass enclosed Crystal Gardens, adjacent to the Empress, provide indoor sea-bathing facilities all the year round. Victoria is a city of surprises. Policemen are patterned after the London "bobby"; life moves at a leisurely pace, and at four o'clock "everything stops for tea." And thanks to the warming vapors of the Japanese Current, the city can turn a deaf ear to the calendar. Rose bloom in December, the Christmas spirit manages to flourish without snow, and the Island greatest golfing classic, sponsored by the Empress Hotel, is held in mid-winter! Small wonder so many heed the city's well advertised message on the British Columbia mainland—"Follow the bird" to Victoria—a little bit of England.



WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Robert Stewart, 68, British checker champion, and reputed world record holder, died at his home in Scotland.

Further naval and artillery contingents from Newfoundland arrived at a west coast port recently, the Dominion's office announced in London.

A survey indicates that approximately 250,000 tons of abandoned street car tracks could be torn up and used as scrap steel in the United States defense program.

The minister of labor, Ernest Bevin, has issued a plea for persons over the age of 65 who are available and fit for work to register at employment exchanges in Britain.

An American Red Cross mission has completed the job of distributing nearly 20,000 tons of food, valued at \$4,000,000, in six months of activity in Spain.

Douglas Williams, director of the American Division of the Ministry of Information, will make a tour of the Far East to speed up service of pictures and news.

The German commissars of shipping and social welfare in the Norwegian capital of Oslo have left owing to "ill-health" following demonstrations of Norwegians against quislings.

Sir Charles Portal, Air Chief Marshal, and other officers of the Royal Air Force have been awarded the decoration of the Order of the Polonia Restituta by the Polish government.

In canning 12,288 pounds of strawberry jam in New Brunswick to be shipped to the troops overseas, the Provincial Red Cross exceeded its quota 8,000 pounds by over 50 per cent.

Camouflaged For Safety

Special Train Used By Churchill Is Grimy-Looking Affair

In a railway yard somewhere near London stands a dusty, grimy-looking train that is the most important in Britain.

Day and night it is ready to move at a moment's notice to practically any destination in the British Isles. The train is the "P.M.'s Special" assembled in the early days of the war for the King and Queen but used now almost exclusively by Prime Minister Churchill.

It is made up of a sleeper, a saloon carriage and two or three other coaches. Its inconspicuous outward appearance is the result of strict orders for the protection of Mr. Churchill.

When it moves all trains along its route make way. Larder shelves are always kept stocked and there is a good supply of the prime minister's favorite cigars.

He rarely spends the night in the train but uses the sleeper for the "cat-naps" with which Mr. Churchill intersperses periods of intense work.

One attendant assigned to the train describes him as the "hardest worker" he has ever seen, and the "most understanding man to work for."

Many Nationalities

The Rotary Club of Hankow—carrying on under Japanese occupation—has a membership of many nationalities. It has seven Americans, 12 British, 13 Chinese, five Germans, one Japanese, one Russian, three Swedes, and one Swiss.

"The Rock" from America's standpoint is the island of Oahu, Hawaii, about 2,100 miles from San Francisco.

England's first daylight saving bill was introduced in 1908 but did not come into force until May, 1916.

Some people are fenced off from success by their own railing.

No one appreciates the perils of motoring like the pedestrian.

One office building in Germany is built to resemble a steamship.



May Be New Industry

Canadian Scientists Interested In Possibilities Of Nova Scotia Moss

Alan Harvey, Canadian Press Staff writer, says that a new industry with intriguing possibilities as a source of foreign exchange may emerge from shallow Nova Scotia ocean beds.

Officials of the fisheries research board of Canada said discovery of abundant quantities of a small seaweed known as Irish or Carrageen moss on rocky ledge bottoms along the Nova Scotia coast has spurred Canada's scientific interest in the plant's commercial potentialities.

Since the outbreak of war prices of bleached Irish moss have skyrocketed from the pre-war range of seven or eight cents a pound for lower grades to about 25 cents a pound. Top quality moss which formerly brought 50 cents a pound now brings several times that figure.

If a Canadian Irish moss industry can be developed economically officials said, it will benefit the Dominion in two ways: By conserving money formerly spent to import the plant from Europe, and by attracting United States dollars to Canada.

Raked by hand from small rowboats or dories, Irish moss when dried and bleached to its finished form, has a wide variety of uses, particularly as a clarifying agent in the oil and beer industries. It is used also to "stabilize" chocolate milk and prevent formation of crystals in ice cream; and in water paints, hair fixatives, therapeutics, soaps, shoe finishes and leather dressings.

London Owns Farms

City Supplied With Hundreds Of Tons Of Vegetables And Meat

The heart of London is now getting from its own farms hundreds of tons of meat and vegetables a year for the hospitals and other institutions of the metropolis. London's citizens are the farmers of 4,000 acres, mostly within the Green Belt, and in the midst of the "blitz" area. They own 1,500 head of pedigree cattle, 3,000 pigs, 7,000 head of poultry and 500 sheep.

In the year of the "blitz" these farms, run by the London County Council, produced more than before: 360,000 eggs, 550,000 gallons of milk, 351 tons of meat, 1,668 tons of vegetables and 81 tons of fruit.

They are even "digging for victory" in London's famous parks. Two hundred acres are being worked by borough councils for food growing. Sheep graze on 600 acres.

And in the centre of London alone individual Londoners are raising food from their allotments on 450 acres.

Powerful X-Ray Tube

Thick Concrete Walls Give Protection To Doctors And Nurses

Dr. Clyde K. Emery, Los Angeles, physician, said he and associates have completed the world's most powerful X-ray tube for cancer treatment and research.

The tube, he said, will generate between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 volts. "We hope the new tube will prove of value in treating certain types of cancer and enable us to learn more about the disease."

The treatment chamber is surrounded by three feet thick concrete walls and lead shields which protect physicians and nurses from cumulative exposure to X-rays. The porcelain tube is enclosed in a steel tank insulated by highly compressed air.

Amazed Tibetans

Cheng-Kang Highway Pierces Rocky Defile For Twenty Miles

Tibetans, in their land of mountain wonder, are marvelling at the giant task achieved in completing the Cheng-Kang Highway. Between Tachienlu and Waskow the road leads through a rocky defile for 20 miles. A Canadian engineer says that 250,000 tons of rock were removed. "Thousands of stone masons blasted for more than a year and thousands of earth carriers trailed the masons. The highway lacks inns and until these are built the old eight-day route is being used by coolies and chair travellers."

The arrival of the American automobile has lowered the fare for a two-man carrying rig. The price charged by the two was \$362. This has fallen to \$140.

Had A Good Line

The anti-Nazi German newspaper "Die Zeitung" tells of the arrest in Copenhagen of an old woman newspaper vendor for attracting customers with the shout: "35 German bombers over London, 47 back safely."

A Surrey man claims to have caught a rat with two tails. That's nothing; Mr. Churchill is after one with a small moustache.

Famous Paintings

Valuable Pictures Decorate Rooms In A.A.F. Officers' Mess

Paintings which would do justice to an art gallery look down on officers at the mess of a Royal Air Force bomber station somewhere in England. The ante-room, dining room, card room and mess entrance are hung with valuable pictures, some loaned by the owner, others the property of the station commander, a connoisseur and collector.

Two of the finest pictures are copies of Titian's "Venus and Adonis" and of a Velasquez "Venus." There is a Pellegrini painting of "Venus and Cupid" and a Barocozzi of nymphs at the shrine of Mercury. Another painting after Titian is the "Rape of Europa." There is a 1738 portrait of General Wade in armor.

The 17th century English school is represented by portraits of Charles I—in slashed green dress and lace collar—and of Charles II in Garter robes.

The card room has the most varied collection. There are French landscape engravings, dated 1780, modern paintings and old masters, a large needlework picture, and a delicately colored example of the work of the Japanese artist, Sesshu Oda.

This last picture, "The God of Happiness Playing With Innocent Children," was presented to the mess by a Japanese officer, attached for a short time to one of the station's squadrons.

German Oil Shortage

Will Feel The Pinch Within Six Months, Says Expert

A British government oil expert declared that the Germans will be compelled to alter their blitzkrieg methods or cut their industrial consumption of oil unless they can capture Soviet Russia's Caucasian oil fields by early in 1942.

He said the first signs of a real shortage in the German army, navy, air force and industry would appear in six months. The occupied nations used 16,000,000 tons of oil a year in peacetime, the expert said. He estimated their present maximum allowance from the Nazis is 3,200,000 tons.

In Germany there is no oil shortage affecting agricultural or industrial production at present, he said, due largely to an increase in production as a result of new synthetic oil plants.

Many of these have been bombed and newest ones are in Silesia and Czechoslovakia, almost at the limits of British bombing range, the expert explained.

"If the Germans get control of the yearly Caucasian output of 25,000,000 tons," he said, "they will be in a position to solve oil problems in Europe."

Ancient ox horns, blown as war trumpets, were forerunners of all the horns of modern bands and orchestras.

Quebec ranks second among the provinces in mineral production in Canada.

IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES



Changing into "civies," H.R.H. the Duke of Kent and his staff relaxed like ordinary summer vacationists at Banff Springs Hotel in the Canadian Rockies, riding, golfing, hiking, picnicking and enjoying the sulphur baths. The Duke (second from left) is seen on Banff Springs golf course with J. A. Lowther, his private secretary; R. M. Deyell, manager of Banff Springs Hotel and Group Captain Sir Louis Gregg—Canadian Pacific photo.

DRESS, TURBAN, BAG ENSEMBLE

By Anne Adams



Assemble an ensemble—and be really smart this season! Pattern 4804 by Anne Adams includes a frock, a turban and a bag, making a captivating outfit! The dress is in shirtwaist style, with novelty, scalloped revers, soft bloused bodice lines, and a gracefully cut skirt. The turban is in one piece, darted for fit, with a big, crisp bow stitched on in front. And the bag, which slips snuggly over your arm, is in just two pattern parts. The wide scalloped neckline band and the optional sleeve-bands of the dress are striking in contrast, matched by the revers, by the front-tying belt, and by the turban and bag. Watch head and turn when you wear this smart costume!

Pattern 4804 is available in misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 16, entire ensemble, takes 2 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric and 2 1/2 yards contrast.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Visits Palace Four Times

Mrs. Keith Munro, wife of the chief constable at Gravesend, knows her way around Buckingham palace now. She has been there four times since war started twice with her son, Flt. Lt. Alexander Munro, who received the D.F.C. and bar, and twice with her husband, awarded the police medal for gallantry and later the O.B.E.

Several shipments of rare and costly orchid plants have been brought from bomb-torn Britain to the United States.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

AUGUST 24

THE WRITER OF HEBREWS EXPLAINS THE NEW COVENANT

Golden text: Having been made perfect, he became unto all them that obey him the author of eternal salvation. Hebrews 5:9.

Lesson: Hebrews 8:1-10:18.

Devotional reading: Hebrews 9:23-28.

Explanations and Comments

Furnishings and Ministry of the Tabernacle, the Sanctuary of the First Covenant, Hebrews 9:1-10. The word "tabernacle" means "tent." A tabernacle is a temporary structure; a temple is permanent. The tabernacle, or tent of worship, was to be used only until the more glorious and more permanent temple was erected for the honor and the worship of God. The writer to the Hebrews takes pains to give a brief description of the tabernacle, saying that he cannot write it in detail (verse 8). It was a large oblong tent divided into two rooms; the first one, much the larger of the two, was called The Holy Place; beyond the separating veil was the inner sanctuary, the Holy of Holies.

The Coming of the True High Priest, and the Superiority of His Sacrifice, Hebrews 9:11-15. Now, thanks our author, we was all right for the times, but a more perfect sacrifice has been offered. When Christ came all was changed; he brought a new day. He became a perfect High Priest in a more perfect sanctuary, one that was not made with hands, was not of this material creation, and he made the perfect sacrifice, not of blood of goats and calves, but of his own blood, securing an eternal redemption, effective for ever. His sacrifice was made once for all, needed no repetition, as did the sacrifices of the old covenant.

The Death of Christ Essential, Hebrews 9:16-22. There is a play here upon the word that may be translated either "covenant" or "testament," a legal will. Christ is the Mediator of the new covenant. The covenant signifies a legal will, which only becomes effective on the death of the testator. Therefore the death of Christ was necessary that the testament might come into effect. There is also another side to the argument. The first covenant was indicated by the shedding of blood (Ex. 24:1-8); for, adds our writer, apart from the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins. So Christ, once and for all poured out his blood, a complete and perfect sacrifice.

Wheat Pool Ambulance

Donated By Saskatchewan Members Through The Red Cross

Contributions from the majority of the 1,178 Wheat Pool committees scattered throughout Saskatchewan made up a donation of \$175,000 to the Saskatchewan Red Cross for the purchase of an ambulance for use in Great Britain or any other field of war operations.

The Wheat Pool Committees are composed of farmers representing the Wheat Pool members in their respective communities. At their conventions, held during June and July last year, a general wish was expressed that the Wheat Pool members as a unit should identify themselves with the National War effort in some way that would alleviate the suffering which war imposed. This wish crystallized in the form of a collection of funds for an ambulance as a gift to the Red Cross Society.

The ambulance will bear a plate indicating that the ambulance came as the "gift of 1,000 Saskatchewan Wheat Pool committees to the Canadian Red Cross."

Marriage Customs In Java

Many Queer Things Done Before Ceremony Is Over

Marriage in Java has many queer customs. The ceremony itself is usually Mohammedan. Reversing our procedure the bride is at the altar first and stands facing the doorway. At the doorway on the top of a large flat rock is a duck egg; waiting for the groom's arrival. As he approaches the rock he slips off his sandals and in crossing the threshold crushes the egg with his bare foot, causing it to splash all over him. His wife, watching, hurries to his side with a cloth, kneels and wipes off the egg stains, thus indicating wifely obedience. After the religious ceremony, the couple turn their backs to each other and march to opposite ends of the room. Three missiles of betel nut leaves rolled into hard pellets are given to each. At a signal, the bride and bridegroom start throwing the pellets at each other. The natives believe that whoever has not been hit will be the boss of the house.

A Queer Court Case

A milk bottle from Toronto, which turned up in South Wales, was involved in a court case recently. A retail branch of the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Cardiff was fined for offering milk for sale in bottles bearing a false trade inscription.

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents **TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST**

COMBATting TUBERCULOSIS

Modern methods of combatting tuberculosis have resulted in reducing deaths from that disease in all provinces of Canada. It is shown by Dr. G. J. Wherrett, writing in the Canadian Public Health Journal. The reductions vary from 64 per cent. in Alberta to 33 per cent. in Quebec. In Ontario it was 60 per cent. between 1921 and 1938.

One reason for improvement is, that the disease is now brought to light much earlier than formerly, says Dr. Wherrett, but even now too many patients are admitted to sanatoria when their cases are already hopeless.

In order to diagnose the disease as early as possible, and before it has caused noticeable symptoms, the doctor recommends that surveys be made, especially among the following:

Contacts of known cases and deaths (ten times as liable to tuberculosis as other families); nurses and nurses in training; university and normal school students; teachers; high school and public school students; mental hospitals; mining and other industries; recruits for the army; domestic servants; mothers and Indian reserves.

Great increases is reported in the number of sanatorium beds available. There were fewer than 2,000 25 years ago; this year the total will be about 11,000. Ontario's position in this respect is particularly favourable, with no waiting lists at the sanatoria and with a death rate of 28 per 100,000 as against 63.8 for the whole of Canada.

Separated For Year

Three-Year-Old Evacuee Did Not Know His Mother

Separated from his mother for one year, three-year-old Simon Christopher Dew, one of Canada's war guests, was unable to recognize her when they were reunited recently.

The mother, Mrs. Peter Dew, wife of a major in the Royal Engineers, rushed to greet her child upon her arrival here from England. He did not know her.

"You're my mummy?" he asked. "Where did you come from mummy?"

"From England," she replied.

"I came from England too," he said.

Using Machines

There may be something in that soldier song stuff about it being a "lovely war" after all. The munitions and supply department announced "no longer need our boys spend dreary hours peeling potatoes" because the army now uses potato peeling machines and 155 were bought recently.

The harbor at Petsamo, Finland, 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle, is always free of ice because of the Gulf Stream.

A botanist reported that in five years he pulled 37,639 weeds from a plot of ground ten feet square.

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"DON'T BE A BUSINESS 'HITCH-HIKER.' DON'T LET 'TH' OTHER MERCHANTS DO ALL 'TH' ADVERTISING TO BRING 'TH' FOLKS 'T' TOWN—DO SOME ADVERTISING 'YERSELF"



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DAUGHTER OF DESTINY

—BY—

Eleanor Atterbury Colton

CHAPTER XX.

At first, as Devona stood staring at the almost insolent confidence written boldly in Jose Macias' face, she felt only anger and a passionate desire to dash something into that blandly confident smile.

The concealed door! As if, by flashing his wealth, by indicating his decision—he could buy her, body and soul, just as he'd bought dozens of others. All his sorry procession of ally little Freda Camp.

Then, common sense laid a cooling hand on her temper. Now was no time to antagonize a man like Macias. Hadn't she seen that brutal anger he kept only lightly under control, strike down others. Wouldn't it be quite simple to strike her down here and now. She'd heard the housewife slip out, quietly, only a few moments before. The doorman—any life was too far away to boot any use right now. And her job, even her life, depended on her wits, now. If she were clever—

"Thank you. It's nice of you to ask me. But really— and with casual reference to the watch on her wrist. "I'm only a poor working girl, you know. And it's late. I must run along. To-morrow's another work day, you know." And made her smile the most friendly gesture she could muster.

He only looked at her, his expression unchanged. The cat at the mouse hole, she thought again irrelevantly and suppressed a shudder. "You know what I mean, Donna," he said finally, caught her hand, drew her toward him.

"Please, I— and put a table's width, evenly, between them. Forced to release her hand, he bent toward her across the tiny, highly polished barricade. "I want you here, always, Donna. I'll give you what you want—what you should have."

"I don't know what you—mean." "I mean you're not the kind of girl that can take the long drudgery," he said, still waiting for the answer he wanted, obviously intended to have. "You're beautiful, sensitive, refined, educated—all that. You can't take this racket for long. You'll lose that beauty. You'll get hard, bitter, toughened like the rest of them. I know. I've seen it happen there. I want to save you from that."

And, Devona thought bitterly, how desperately she wanted to be saved! But not by Macias. Right as he was—much as she loathed the prospect of a life as second, or even third, rate show girl, still, of course, what Macias offered was no alternative!

"No, thanks. I like my life just as it is."

"No, you don't," he contradicted. "You hate it down there. You're above the whole damned outfit, and you know it!"

"That's not so—" trying hard to make it sound convincing. "I'm perfectly happy to be independent and on my way to—"

"Sweetheart, you're not on your way to anything except what I'm offering you. Girls in your line don't last long," he reminded her, brutally. "You know that."

"Your kind of beauty can't take it either. You've got circles under your eyes right now, and the night life hasn't done anything for the pretty, natural color you had when I first

saw you. Another couple of years and you'll look old enough to be your own grandmother!"

"Maybe," she slipped, lightly, her heart racing, "but that's the way I want it."

He smiled slowly, but to her infinite relief, made no move toward her. "You're a strange little bundle. I've had lots of girls hand me different 'lines', but this is the first time I've had one go 'coo' on me."

"Is it 'coo' to 'want independence'?" "No; but it's not convincing." He reached for a handsome, tooled leather cigar box, selected a long, black cigar, lit it carefully. Grateful for this chance to recruit her wits, Devona didn't answer. When, after a telling little silence, Macias looked at her, she smiled knowingly.

"Better drop this pose, Donna. No-body believes it. Not even you." She shook her head with determined briskness. "Sorry, mister, you've got the wrong number."

"I don't think so." Plunging one hand deep into his coat pocket, he drew out a long, blue velvet jeweler's box, snapped it open, pushed it toward her across the table. "Maybe this will help you decide."

For a moment, Devona stared fascinated, at the glittering rainbow of blues and yellows and purples as the magnificent four-strand diamond bracelet caught the lamplight, shattered it into exquisite prisms. Only once in her life had she seen so many perfect stones gathered into one shimmering strand. And that had been a rainy morning in London when she followed a kind-faced English bowler around the iron-clad Tobby chambers to see the royal crown jewels. A King's ransom, this she realized with renewed terror. And unmistakable evidence of the strength of Macias' determination to have his own way.

He was still waiting, quietly. Turning a cool smile toward him, she snapped the box shut, pushed it back to him. "Lovely—but it's still—no, thanks! And now—please, I think I must go."

"That last calm little request was really only a desperate stab into darkness. But to her amazement and infinite relief Macias actually crossed the long room to the hall, spoke crisply into the house phone. "Have my car brought around at once."

Then, as he helped her into her coat, he laid heavy hands on her shoulders, forced her to face him. "I'm not giving up. Donna. You know that. But I can wait. And I'll wait patiently enough, unless— unless I catch you giving me the run around for some other guy. I don't go in for any competition, you know."

"Well—" she tried to shrug a laugh at him. "I'm not promising—" "I don't need promises. Young Brasher's out of the picture. That was plain enough to-night. From now on—there just won't be any one else. I'll see to that."

An hour later back in the narrow barrenness of her tiny hotel room Devona paced restlessly. Play the game with Jose Macias and be "taken care of." That prospect certainly wasn't encouraging. But what could she do?

Back and forth she pursued the question. She could leave now, of course, before it was too late. Leave, but for what? Another job? But Macias held her contract, and as a legal document it was probably worthless, still Jose Macias would use it to boycott her every effort. She'd seen that work out before. Just his word to the musicians' union and there wouldn't be a single job in Los Angeles open to her. Only last week the nice young boy who'd played the drums in Macias' band had tried to defy him. He hadn't found a job yet.

She knew now why Manuel had only smiled at her, shook his head. "You don't know Macias. Once he makes up his mind about anything, there's no changing it—or beating him out of getting his own way. You watch. That guy will be on relief before the week is over."

And he was—at least a candidate for the bread line. It was the discouragement, the frustration mostly. The boy was licked and he knew it. It wasn't a very happy—example. But if she stayed on—then what? Macias would wait, he'd said. Tirelessly, persistently, he would wear down her resistance, binding her hand and foot until she bent to his will. Until she—Devona Babourne accepted the destiny that poor, ally little Freda Camp, and the others before her, had accepted.

Shuddering, she slipped out of her clothes, into the hard narrow bed, and snapped off the light. She wouldn't accept that fate, of course, her tired brain assured her doggedly. But it refused to find a way out. To-morrow, she told herself, she'd think of something. To-morrow

she'd think of a plan, a course of action. To-morrow—

The word broke on a sob. To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow! What was to become of her? Always the sinister future. Always signals of danger ahead. Always haunting fears stalking right beside her—fear that she couldn't pay the rent for this miserable room, fear that again she'd know the torture of being hungry and penniless, fear that in all the world no one would care if she did starve. That was the worst one. The loneliness.

Why was it that she must fight on, thus, alone? And what would become of her, she asked her pillow miserably as she released the tears that choked her, scalded her eyes. What could become of her now that her puny strength was challenged by ruthless persistence like Jose Macias'?

She could fight, a stubborn remnant of her old courage, told her calmly. She could use her every wit, her every last shred of intelligence, of skill to outwit this man. She could! She'd have to. No skrimish was won by accepting defeat first. Sitting bolt upright in the cool darkness, she dried her tears, thumped her tear-wet pillow back into shape. They couldn't get her down—

not Manuel's cynical warnings, not Dale's indifference, not even Macias' bad determination. She wasn't beaten yet. There was a way out of this and—somehow—she'd find it. She fell asleep finally, exhausted. But her dreams were tormented and she tossed feverishly, waking often. That morning found her still pale, still hollow-eyed and still groping for a solution to this new problem life had presented.

"And what will to-day add to complicate that problem?" she wondered aloud as daylight crept in at the window, pushing the new day and new decisions toward her ruthlessly, relentlessly.

Wearily, she pulled herself out of bed. There was no turning back. Ever! It was always just a case of—holding out a little while longer! (To Be Continued)

Incapable Of Feeling

Adolf Hitler Has No Humanity In His Nature

The Argonaut, San Francisco, says: Herr Hitler is not working with human nature, but against human nature. Tyrants are never successful in the end. Their kingdoms and empires fall, like a house of cards. Genghis Khan and Tamerlane overran almost the whole of Asia from the Pacific to the Mediterranean, but their great Tartar empire did not endure very long after their disappearance from earthly view. The great empire of Alexander the Great dissolved after his early death; the great Napoleon could not consolidate his conquests; and Adolf Hitler will not be able to consolidate his own.

The spirit of revolt is smoldering now in every land occupied by his troops, and there is reason for thinking that millions of Germans in the fatherland would throw up their hats for joy, if they learned that their Fuehrer had been sent to the guillotine.

The simple truth about Adolf Hitler is that he is not human; there is not an atom of humanity in his nature. He is incapable of real love or real friendship, and he has no genuine friends; no woman is capable of loving him. He is as cold-blooded as a snake, or any other reptile, and he resembles a reptile in human guise more than a man. The man who wars against the dead reveals his nature clearly.

Too Much For Them

Ouji Board Puts Police Officers In Brantford On Spot

The police of Brantford, Ont., do their best, but they are not equal to the ouji board. One Monday a lad came into the police station to report that on Friday he had lost \$2.

"Well," inquired the perplexed desk sergeant. "Let me have it," said the youth. Again the desk sergeant was puzzled. He conveyed, gently the information that neither he nor the rest of his colleagues of the blue had the missing two bucks.

"But," persisted the inquirer. "It must be here because the ouji board told me it was."

Since the war's start the Royal Canadian Navy has conveyed Atlantic shipping carrying a total of more than 27,000,000 tons.

The varied climate of British Columbia provides for a greater diversity of farming enterprises than in any other province.

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Britain's Life Line

Grizzled Old Sea Dogs Are Back In The Navy

The Royal Navy, stretched across the Atlantic to hold together Britain's life-line to America, is getting a hand from its grizzled old sea dogs.

These old-timers have seen Britain through other dark times. They have come out of well-earned retirement stirred by the knowledge of her need in the big battle of the Atlantic, and perhaps, too, by the chafe of inaction.

Many are doing landlubbers' work at all-important maintenance bases where they put their experience behind industrious crews that keep the navy's ships in tip-top fighting trim. Others are back at sea on patrol duty and know once more the roll of a ship.

The story of their return to active duty is told coldly in navy record books.

The books tell of a 70-year-old chief engineer of a patrol boat. Before he retired he had been with the navy for almost 30 years—from 1892 to 1921.

During the First Great War, he served on a minesweeper. When this war broke out, he pestered the Navy until he was taken back. He went aboard the patrol ship early in February last year. He has been at sea every day since.

In the books, too, is the record of another 66-year old. From 1892 until 1901 he was with the Royal Marines. In the Royal Navy Reserve from 1911 to 1931, he served through the first Great War.

He also is a patrol ship's chief engineer, returned to duty in January last year.

Since they have been on duty, never of the two men has had a day's sick leave.

The books tell of others. The Navy has 27 men who are more than 60. There are nearly 400 between 45 and 55.

Made A Good Deal

Paris Jeweller Got Best Of Bargain With New Yorker

The stepfather of the late Phil Plant once wanted to purchase a rare pearl necklace for his wife's birthday. Cartier, the Paris jeweller, owned such a necklace, but wanted \$120,000 for it. "Let's toss a coin," was the proposal made to Cartier. "If it turns up heads then I'll pay you the sum you're asking, in cash. But if it turns up tails, then I'll only give you, in return for that necklace, my town house, at 52nd street, and 5th avenue. The coin was tossed, and it turned up tails. Cartier received the New York house in which the famous jewellery establishment he founded now operates.

The value of that property has leaped into the millions. The pearl necklace now is valued at less than one-fourth its original valuation.

The Modern Version

This was taken from No. 14 Service Flying Training School's Official Publication: 'Tis the night before pay day and all through my jeans I've hunted in vain for the ways and the means: Not a quarter is stirring, not even a jilt. The lake is off duty, the greenbacks have quit. Forward, turn forward, O Time, in thy flight. And make it to-morrow, just for to-night.

In swimming season the "water that wasn't deep" takes the place of the "gun that wasn't loaded."

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Served Same Purpose

Elephants 2,000 Years Ago Did Work Of Modern Tanks

Like most weapons of modern mechanized warfare, the massive tanks that thunder through Europe to-day had a military progenitor over 2,000 years ago: a mammoth machine of mobile armor—the elephant.

It's fair to compare the tank with the war elephant, according to the American Society for Metals' headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, because they served the same purpose—to force a break through for infantry.

Modern tanks must be protected against ever-improving anti-tank guns by better and better armor, which has called for constant research by metallurgists for tougher steel alloys—chromium, nickel, manganese and the rest. The elephants were armored, too, but with their own tough hides. Additional man-made protection covered their vital regions.

Like the tank, the elephant carried a crew equipped with weapons for attack. The crew rode in an armored "howdah," carried bows, arrows and spears, instead of the machine gun and cannon of our modern tanks. When elephants were used by Carthage in its long wars against Rome, the Romans at first turned and ran. Then they discovered that the huge animals had an Achilles' heel, that if the veins in their back legs were slit, they became helpless.

In spite of this one weakness, elephants continued to be an important part of the Carthaginian war machine. When Hannibal made his famous march from Spain across the Alps into Italy, he took along a train of elephants. They acted as "trucks," too, on journeys like this, because each elephant could carry a big load of war equipment and material. They were also more effective in the narrow Alpine passes than horse or ox-drawn carts.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

SELF-RESPECT

No more important duty can be urged upon those who are entering the great theatre of life than simple loyalty to their best convictions—Chaplin.

To have a respect for ourselves guides our morals; and to have a deference for others governs our manners.—Sterne.

What has an individual gained by losing his own self-respect? or what has he lost when, retaining his own, he loses the homage of fools, or the pretentious praise of hypocrites, false to themselves as to others?—Mary Baker Eddy.

He that respects himself is safe from others; He wears a coat of mail that none can pierce.—Longfellow.

Self-respect is the noblest garment with which a man may clothe himself, the most elevating feeling with which the mind can be inspired.—Samuel Smiles.

It is necessary to the happiness of man that he be mentally faithful to himself.—Thomas Paine.

Breakfast In Britain

Bacon And Eggs Are Things You Cannot Have Now

If we had some bacon we could have eggs-and-bacon, if we had some eggs—such must be the trite but still poignant reflection of many a hungry man as he sits down to his Wooltonian breakfast.

There is bacon in the house, he is sternly told, and there are eggs; but they are wanted for lunch, and he must remember that there is a war on, and make the best of some stuff called a cereal (or is it a cereal, because more of it turns up every day?) and bread with a pinch of vitamin Q in it and half a teaspoonful of jam (soon to be replaced by "concentrate" which is the same thing with multiplication of syllables and subtraction of sugar).

His thoughts go obstinately straying back to the breakfasts of his youth.—London Times.

Paderevski Was Kind

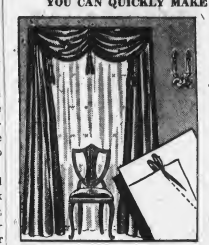
Paderevski was one of the kindest of men. Once in New York he played at the house of a wealthy man. Another artist that evening was a colored singer. Owing to a misunderstanding the negro had brought no accompanist, and none was available. With a murmured word Paderevski sat down at the piano and accompanied the singer.

In flight, pelicans flap their wings in unison, taking their time from a leader.

Some species of insects fly only once in their lifetime.

HOME SERVICE

RICH LOOKING DRAPERIES YOU CAN QUICKLY MAKE



What an air these curtains have! Imagine an apricot saffron draped in that stunning swag effect—or a soft moss-green damask.

But, smart as these draperies are, you can easily make them yourself. One piece of material makes a side drape and half the "swag"; it's just a simple trick of cutting and draping.

Measure two lengths of fabric as for side draperies, but add to each several extra inches—more than half the width of your window. Now cut, slanting one end of each length as the diagram shows. This is your swag end.

Gather up the longer edge of each swag end in graceful folds, stitch down and join ends to form one continuous swag. Now sew a tape along the top of the swag and tack to the valance board.

Three tasseled cords complete the picture. Stitch one cord down the swag's centre, the others as if looped from the ends of the valance board.

You can as easily make handsome curtains for every room in your home. Our 32-page booklet gives step-by-step directions for glass curtains, drapery-curtains, formal draperies. Shows how to measure, cut, sew, trim and hang. Has directions for valances, swags, cornices.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "New Ideas in Making Curtains And Draperies" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

- 168—"Etiquette: The Correct Thing To Do"
- 193—"Fashion Drawing Made Easy"
- 198—"Woodcraft Patterns"
- 198—"Announcements, Showers and Birthday Parties"
- 130—"World's Best-Loved Poems."
- 121—"How To Improve Your Vocabulary"

The Nazi Way

Rules Of Warfare Worse Than Those Of Dark Ages

One would think that the Russians would not have to try very hard to rise to the level of what the Nazis call "the European rules of war."

The European rules, as the Nazis have interpreted them in practice, do not derive from those established by the late Marquis of Queensberry. The Russians would be following the Nazi code if they dropped behind the German lines disguised as nursemaids or housewives, with bombs and machine guns under their skirts; if they butchered kindly German hosts who had received them when they were hungry refugees; if they infiltrated the German army and gave false orders to the German troops; if they took pride in their bag of women and children; if they lied, cheated and pretended to be friends in time of peace in order to achieve a more complete betrayal in time of war.—New York Times.

Planes For Free French

James Mollison Has Been Piloting Them

The ministry of aircraft production announced that James Mollison, British trans-Atlantic flier, has piloted 35-passenger Culliford-Owen "flying" planes to French equatorial Africa for use of Free French troops.

The ministry said Mollison volunteered for the 4,000-mile journey in unarmed craft "along an extremely dangerous route always well within range of enemy patrols."

Always Waits For Proof

Admiralty officials in Britain wouldn't credit a report that a trawler had sunk a submarine in the Atlantic until it arrived in port with conclusive evidence—half-a-dozen German coats and tunics.

In Corintho, Nicaragua, soap is made in the shape and size of cigars.

West Africa is the largest. French colony.

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